Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1805. [No. 1464.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,

at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

RUM

10 hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

&c.——ALSO,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerſemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerſeys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elaſticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Ruſſels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Iriſh Linens, Sileſia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and ſundry other articles.

Philip G. Marſteller.

Nov. 12.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

Two boxes Iriſh Linen—*real Colerains.*

50 barrels prime Pork.

WM. HODGSON.

November 28. d

12 pipes 2d and 3d proof Cognac Brandy
10 hogſheads, } New-England Rum.
13 barrels }
20 bags Green Coffee
500 lbs ſingle, double, and treble Battle Powder—
30 hhds. } *Muſcovado Sugars.*
20 bbls. }
70 boxes old brown Soap.
40 boxes beſt Havanna Segars.

With a general aſſortment of Liquors and Groceries as uſual; *For ſale by*

Mandeville & Jameſſon.

November 16. d

HENRY K. MAY,

Has juſt received and offers for Sale,

5 butts Cape Madeira } *Wines,*
2 pipes }
10 quarter-caſks Teneriffe }

November 21. d

HENRY K. MAY

Has juſt received and offers for Sale,

46 barrels Meſs Pork.
116 barrels prime ditto.
59 barrels cargo ditto.

IN STORE,

A Few Cheſts of Young Hyſon and Hyſon Skin TEAS, and caſes of CLARET.

November 13. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Subſcriber,

100 ps. brown Ruſſia Sheetings } Entitled to
100 do. Ravens Duck } Dok. on Ex.
3 bales German Ticklenburgs
50 bolts Ruſſia Duck
100 barrels Boſton Beef
30 do. Tanners Oil
400 caſks Stone Lime
100 boxes mould and dipt Tallow Candles
6 pipes old real Cognac Brandy
Weſt India and New England Rum
And a quantity of Mens, Womens and Childrens SHOES.

John G. Ladd.

November 16. d

A good Blackſmith wanted.

To be rented, for one or more years,

AN excellent ſtand for a Blackſmith and Tavern. There is on the premiſes two new houſes, with a ſmith's ſhop and tools and a good garden incloſed, and the tenant may be accommodated with a few acres more if required—poſſeſſion to be given the firſt day of January next. A perſon who can come well recommended will meet with good encouragement. Apply to

JOHN BALL.

Alexandria County, diſtrict of Columbia, Nov. 22. } 2awtD

☞ The higheſt price given for clean Linen Rags, by the Printer.

Mandeville and Jameſſon,

OFFER FOR SALE,

For Caſh, Produce, or on the uſual Credit;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

Conſiſting of

Muſcovado Sugars, of various qualities.
Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump ditto.
Jamaica,
St. Vincents, and } In hhds. &c.
N. E. Rums,
Old Jamaica Spirits, for family uſe,
Peach and Apple Brandy,
Cogniac and Bourdeaux do.
Holland and Country Geneva,
70 barrels ſtrong and fine flavored Rye Whiskey.
Madeira,
Sherry,
Old Port,
Liſbon, } WINES.
Malaga, and
Teneriffe
40 caſes St. Eſtaph Medoc Claret,
1 butt old 4th proof Iriſh Whiſkey,
100 caſes Weſt Schiedam Gin.
A few hogſheads of choice Maſſaſſes,
Tenneſſee and Georgia Cotton.
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyſon,
Young Hyſon,
Souchong, } TEAS,
Hyſon-ſkin, and } Very carefully ſelected from the beſt cargoes for country trade and family uſe.
Bohea
Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Muſtard, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.
SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Caſſia, Nutmegs and Mace.
Ginger, race and ground.
Florant and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum and Brimſtone.
Patent Shot, aſſorted, from BB to No. 9.
Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre, Chalk,

Mould and Dipt Candles.

Britiſh Gunpowder of various qualities from *F* to treble battle.

October 18

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant aſſortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London ſuperfine Cloths and Caſſimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waiſtcoatings,
Silks, Moleſkins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marſeilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, roſe Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerſeys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worſted, Cotton and Silk Hoſiery,
Iriſh & Flanders Sheetings,
4-4 7/8 Iriſh Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and Britiſh Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pic Nic Mitts.
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttens,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Oſtrich Feathers,
Italian Mantaus,
Fine India Perſians,
Baftas, Mamoodies,
Dowlais, Ticklenburg,
Osnaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional aſſortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

We have juſt Received

A FEW BOXES OF

CHEWING TOBACCO,

Which is ſaid to be ſuperior in quality to Cavendiſh——ALSO

Forty barrels of TAR,

Which will be ſold low.

Hewes & Miller.

October 30. d

BUENOS-AYRES HIDES

FOR SALE.

WE have juſt received 575 large HIDES which will be ſold low for caſh or ſhort credit *Alſo,*

A few tierces of RICE and bbls. of PORK

Hewes & Miller.

October 24. d

Printing, in its various branches, handſomely executed at this office.

For Sale or Charter,

The Stanneh faſt ſailing

Brig NANCY

about 1400 barrels burthen,

Has juſt had a thorough repair, is well found, and will be at HEPBURN's *Wharf*, in a day or two.—For inventory or terms apply to

John Mc Gowan, & Co,

City of Waſhington, or to

Lewis Deblois,

alexandria.

Nov. 20 dtf.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons are hereby forewarned from harboring, buying, or hiring, or conveying out of the town of Alexandria, a *Mulatto Man*, named FREDERICK; the ſaid Negro having been conveyed to me, by a bill of ſale, from Mrs. Elizabeth Ramſay, dated 15th October, 1790. and having continued in my uninterrupted poſſeſſion from that time until within a few days paſt. And as the ſaid Negro, with others, has been conveyed by me to a truſtee for the uſe and benefit of James Kennedy, junior, all perſons who ſhall hire, harbor, buy, or carry the ſaid Negro out of the town of Alexandria, may expect to be proſecuted for the ſame.

WM. WILSON.

November 29. 6t

Diſſolution of Copartnerſhip.

THE Copartnerſhip hitherto ſubſiſting under the firm of *Joſeph Riddle & Co* of Alexandria, was diſſolved the firſt inſtant, by mutual conſent: All perſons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the ſame, are requeſted to come forward and ſettle, as it is deſirable to cloſe the concern as ſoon as poſſible. Thoſe whoſe accounts are of long ſtanding are particularly requeſted to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the ſubſcribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore

September 18.

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ſhips late arrived at Baltimore, a conſiderable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his ſtore in Fairfax ſtreet, and daily expects an additional ſupply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 23. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

HAS FOR SALE

Beſt Havanna SEGARS in boxes,

And a few Puncheons

NEW-ENGLAND RUM.

November 13. d

WOOD.

A quantity of excellent Firewood will be ſold by the acre as it ſtands in the Foreſt of Waſhington, 4 and an half miles from Alexandria. Thoſe, deſirous of being ſupplied during the winter, may ſet it remain upon the eſtate till the firſt of March. Apply to

John Ball, *Agent.*

Arlington, Nov. 8. 1aw3w

This is to give Notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber, of Alexandria county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of the ſaid county in the diſtrict of Columbia, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of *James A Sutton*, late of the ſaid county, deceaſed; all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the 12th day of May next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate.

John Sutton, Adm'r.

November 14. 2aw4w

☞ All perſon indebted to the ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the above named adminiſtrator.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Gen. *George Waſhington*, are requeſted to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given—it is hoped this notice will be attended to, otherwiſe ſuits will be commenced in two months from this date.

The Executors.

November 8. eo1m

☞ EDUCATION.

A FEW boys can be admitted into the Academy. The number is not to exceed thirty in each room.

November 11

Public Sale.

On WEDNESDAY next, at four o'clock in the afternoon will be ſold on Harſhorne's wharf,

The ſchooner

HARRIOT,

Well known to be

The faſteſt ſailer belonging

To THIS PORT,

Burthen 102 and a half tons. A credit of three and ſix months will be given for approved, indorſed, negotiable notes.

P. G. Marſteller.

Dec. 2 dts.

TO BE SOLD,

On SATURDAY the ſeventh day of December next, on the premiſes, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Five valuable Lots, laying in the town of Alexandria, at the intereſtion of Water and Wolfe ſtreets. For the greater part of the purchaſe money a liberal credit will be given, and the terms of ſale made known by applying to

George Gilpin.

December 2. 6t

Juſt Received From Norfolk.

Large Malaga Grapes (in Jars or by retail,)

Muſkadel and Bloom Raiſins in boxes, of a Superior quality,
Freſh Prunes in boxes,

Together with

Rhode Iſland Potatoes, Apples, Onions, Beats, large Cabbages, Cranbaries, and a few Patent Cheeſe equal to Engliſh Cheeſe—Oranges, Limes, and Soft-ſhelled Almonds.

Abel Willis.

Dec. 2. d6t.

Ruſſia Clean Hemp.

A few tons of the firſt quality for ſale, by

John. G. Ladd.

Dec. 2. dtf.

STOPPED,

From a Negro Boy, on Sunday, 1ſt December,

A BANK-NOTE, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen.

Any perſon proving the Note, may have it again by paying for this advertiſement. Apply to

Joſiah Browning.

December 2. 3t†

FOR SALE,

Two adjoining half acre lots, ſituated *on Fairfax & Oronoke ſtreets.*

For particulars inquire of Andrew Jamieſon in Alexandria, or the ſubſcriber in the city of Waſhington.

MICHAEL NOURSE.

Dec. 2 d3tp.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Loſt laſt evening, between Weſt End and Fairfax or, King ſtreet;

A Gold Watch, Chain, two Seals and Key:

ONE of the Seals without the ſtone, the Dial of the Watch two ſets of figures, ſingle caſed and half capped.

Whoever has found the ſame and will return it to the printer, ſhall receive the above reward.

December 2. d

TEN DOLLARS *Reward.*

Loſt the Little River turnpike road, about the 10th of September laſt,

A Negro Man named *JACOB*,

belonging to the heirs of THOMAS MASON, deceaſed. He is about 50 years of age, well made, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complection, his head tolerably grey. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro and delivers him to me or one of the overſeers on the turnpike road, near Alexandria, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges, by

JOSEPH POWELL, Agent
for the Little River Turnpike Company.

October 24. dtf

This day is Publiſhed,

And for Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S *Bookſtore, and* THIS OFFICE,

(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.)

AN ABSTRACT

OF AN

A POLOGY,

For Renouncing the Juriſdiction

OF THE

SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.

BEING

A Compendious View of the GOSPEL,

AND A FEW REMARKS ON THE

CONFESSION OF FAITH.

By Robert Marſhall, John Dunlavy, Richard M'Nemar, Barton W. Stone, John Thompſon.

May 2.

President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1805.

This day at twelve o'clock the President of the United States, communicated by Mr. Coles, his Secretary the following Message to both Houses of Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.

AT a moment when the nations of Europe, are in commotion and arming against each other, when those with whom we have principal intercourse are engaged in the general contest, and when the countenance of some of them towards our peaceable country threatens that even that may not be unaffected by what is passing on the general theatre, a meeting of the representatives of the nation in both houses of congress, has become more than usually desirable.——Coming from every section of our country, they bring with them the sentiments & information of the whole, and will be enabled to give a direction to the public affairs which the will and the wisdom of the whole will approve and support.

In taking a view of the state of our country, we in the first place notice the late affliction of two of our cities under the fatal fever which in latter times has occasionly visited our shores. Providence in his goodness gave it an early termination on this occasion, and lessened the number of victims which have usually fallen before it.—In the course of the several visitations by this disease, it has appeared that it is strictly local, incident to cities and on the tide waters only, incommunicable in the country either by persons under the disease, or by goods carried from diseased places; that its access is with the autumn, and it disappears with the early frosts. These restrictions within narrow limits of time & space give security even to our maritime cities, during three fourths of the year, and to the country always. Although from these facts it appears unnecessary, yet to satisfy the fears of foreign nations, and cautions on their part not to be complained of in a danger whose limits are yet unknown to them, I have strictly enjoined on the officers at the head of the customs, to certify with exact truth, for every vessel sailing for a foreign port, the state of health respecting this fever which prevails at the place from which she sails. Under every motive from character and duty to certify the truth, I have no doubt they have faithfully executed this injunction. Much real injury has however been sustained from a propensity to identify with this endemic, and to call by the same name fevers of very different kinds which have been known at all times, and in all countries, and never have been deemed contagious. As we advance in our knowledge of this disease, as facts developе the source from which individuals receive it, the state authorities charged with the care of the public health, and congress with that of the general commerce, will become able to regulate with effect their respective functions in these departments. The burthen of quarantines is felt at home as well as abroad; and their efficacy merits examination. Although the health laws of the state should be found to need no present revisal by congress, yet commerce claims that their attention be ever awake to them.

Since our last meeting the aspect of our foreign relations has considerably changed Our coasts have been infested, and our harbors watched by private armed vessels, some of them without commissions, some with illegal commissions, others with those of legal form, but committing piratical acts beyond the authority of their commissions. They have captured in the very entrance of our harbors as well as on the high seas, not only the vessels of our friends coming to trade with us, but our own also. They have carried them off under pretence of legal adjudication; but not daring to approach a court of justice, they have plundered and sunk them by the way, in obscure places, where no evidence could arise against them, maltreated the crews, and abandoned them in boats in the open sea, or on desert shores, without food or covering. These enormities appearing to be unreached by any control of their sovereigns, I found it necessary to equip a force, to cruize within our own seas, to arrest all vessels of these descriptions found hovering on our coasts, within the limits of the gulf stream, and to bring the offenders in for trial as pirates.

The same system of hovering on our coasts and harbors, under color of seeking enemies, has been also carried on by public armed ships, to the great annoyance and oppression of our commerce. New principles too have been interpolated into the law of nations, founded neither in justice nor the usage or acknowledgment of nations.——According to these a belligerent takes to itself a commerce with its own enemy, which it denies to a neutral, on the ground of its aiding that enemy in the war. But reason revolts at such an inconsistency, and the neutral having equal right with the belligerent to decide the question, the interests of our constituents, and the duty of maintaining the authority of reason, the only umpire between just nations, impose on us the obligation of providing an effectual and determined opposition to a doctrine so injurious to the rights of peaceable nations. Indeed the confidence we ought to have in the justice of others, still countenances the hope that a sounder view of those rights will of itself induse from every belligerent a more correct observance of them.

With Spain our negociations for a settlement of differences have not had a satisfactory issue. Spoliations during the former war, for which she had formally acknowledged herself responsible, have been refused to be compensated but on conditions affecting other claims in no wise connected with them. Yet the same practices are renewed in the present war, and are already of great amount. On the Mobile our commerce passing through that river continues to be obstructed by arbitrary duties and vexatious searches. Propositions for adjusting amicably the boundaries of Louisianna have not been acceded to. While, however, the right is unsettled, we have avoided changing the state of things, by taking new posts, or strengthening ourselves in the disputed territories, in the hope that the other power would not, by a contrary conduct, oblige us to meet their example, and endanger conflicts of authority, the issue of which may not be easily controlled. But in this hope we have now reason to lessen our confidence. Inroads have been recently made into the territories of Orleans and the Mississippi, our citizens have been seized and their property plundered in the very parts of the former which had been actually delivered up by Spain, and this by the regular officers and soldiers of that government. I have therefore found it necessary at length to give orders to our troops on that frontier to be in readiness to protect our citizens and to repel by arms any similar aggressions in future. Other details, necessary for your full information of the state of things between this country and that, shall be the subject of another communication. In reviewing these injuries from some of the belligerent powers, the moderation the firmness and the wisdom of the legislature will all be called into action. We ought still to hope that time and a more correct estimate of the interests as well as of character will produce the justice we are bound to expect. But should any nation deceive itself by false calculations, and disappoint that expectation, we must join in the unprofitable contest, of trying which party can do the other the most harm. Some of these injuries may perhaps admit a peaceable remedy. Where that is competent it is always the most desirable. But some of them are of a nature to be met by force only, and all of them may lead to it. I cannot therefore but recommend such preparations as circumstances call for.

The first object is to place our sea port towns out of the danger of insult. Measures have been already taken for furnishing them with heavy cannon for the service of such land batteries as may make a part of their defence against armed vessels approaching them. In aid of these it is desirable we should have a competent number of gun boats, and the number to be competent must be considerable. If immediately begun, they may be in readiness for service at the opening of the next season. Whether it will be necessary to augment our land forces, will be decided by occurrences probably in the course of your session. In the mean time you will consider whether it would not be expedient, for a state of peace as well as of war, so to organize or class the militia, as would enable us on any sudden emergency, to call for the services of the younger portions, unincumbered with the old and those having families. Upwards of three hundred thousand able bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six years, which the last census shews we may now count within our limits, will furnish a competent number for offence or defence, in any point where they may be wanted, and will give time for raising regular forces after the necessity of them shall become certain; and the reducing to the early period of life all its active service cannot but be desirable to our younger citizens, of the present as well as future times in as much as it engages to them, in more advanced age, a quiet and undisturbed repose in the bosom of their families. I cannot then but earnestly recommend to your early consideration the expediency of so modifying our militia system, as, by a separation of the more active part from that which is less so, we may draw from it, when necessary, an efficient corps, fit for real and active service, and to be called to it in actual rotation.

Considerable provision has been made under former authorities from Congress, of materials for the construction of ships of war of seventy four guns. These materials are on hand subject to the further will of the legislature.

An immediate prohibition of the exportation of arms and ammunition is also submitted to your determination.

Turning from these unpleasant views of violence and wrong, I congratulate you on the liberation of our fellow-citizens who were stranded on the coast of Tripoli and made prisoners of war. In a government bottomed on the will of all, the life and liberty of every individual citizen become interesting to all. In the treaty therefore which has concluded our warfare with that state an article for the ransom of our citizens has been agreed to. An operation by land, by a small band of our countrymen, and others engaged for the occasion, in conjunction with the troops of the Ex-Bashaw of that country, gallantly conducted by our late consul Eaton, and their successful enterprise on the city of Derne, contributed doubtless to the impression which produced peace, and the conclusion of this prevented opportunities of which the officers and men of our squadron destined for Tripoli, would have availed themselves, to emulate the acts of valour exhibited by their brethren in the attack of the last year. Reflecting with high satisfaction on the distinguished bravery displayed whenever occasions permitted in the late Mediterranean service, I think it would be an useful encouragement, as well as a just reward to make an opening for some present promotion by enlarging our peace establishment of Captains and Lieutenants.

With Tunis some misunderstandings have arisen not yet sufficiently explained, but friendly discussions with their ambassador recently arrived, and a mutual disposition to do whatever is just and reasonable cannot fail of dissipating these. So that we may consider our peace on that coast, generally, to be on as sound a footing as it has been at any preceding time. Still it will not be expedient to withdraw immediately the whole of our force from that sea.

The law providing for a naval peace establishment fixes the number of frigates which shall be kept in constant service in time of peace; and prescribes that they shall be manned by not more than two thirds of their complement of seamen and ordinary seamen. Whether a frigate may be trusted to two thirds only of her proper complement of men must depend on the nature of the service on which she is ordered. That may sometimes for her safety, as well as to ensure her object, require her fullest complement. In adverting to this subject congress will perhaps consider whether the best limitation on the executive discretion in this case would not be by the number of seamen which may be employed in the whole service, rather than by the number of vessels. Occasions oftener arise for the employment of small, than of large vessels; and it would lessen risk as well as expence, to be authorised to employ them of preference. The limitation suggested by the number of seamen would admit a selection of vessels best adapted to the service.

Our Indian neighbors are advancing, many of them with spirit, and others beginning to engage in the pursuits of agriculture and household manufacture. They are becoming sensible that the earth yields subsistence with less labor than the forest, and find it their interest from time to time to dispose of parts of their surplus and waste lands for the means of improving those they occupy, and of subsisting their families while they are preparing their farms.

Since your last session, the northern tribes have sold to us the lands between the Connecticut reserve and the former Indian boundary, and those on the Ohio, from the boundary to the rapids, and for a considerable depth inland. The Chickasaws and Cherokees have sold us the country between and adjacent to the two districts of Tennessee, and the Creeks the residue of their lands in the fork of Ocmulgee up to the Ulcofauhatche.

The three former purchases are important, in as much as they consolidate disjoined parts of our settled country, and render their intercourse secure, and the second particularly so as, with the small point on the river which we expect is by this time ceded by the Pinkeshaws, it compleats our possession of the whole of both banks of the Ohio, from its source to near its mouth, and the navigation of that river is thereby rendered forever safe to our citizens settled and settling on its extensive waters. The purchase from the Creeks too has been for time past particuliary interesting to the state of Georgia.

The several treaties which have been mentioned will be submitted to both houses of Congress for the exercise of their respective functions.

Deputations, now on their way to the seat of government from various nations of Indians inhabiting the Missouri and other parts beyond the Mississippi, come charged with the assurances of their satisfaction with the new relations in which they are placed with us, of their dispositions to cultivate our peace and friendship, and their desire to enter into commercial intercourse with us. A state of our progress in exploring the principal rivers of that country, and of the information respecting them hitherto obtained, will be communicated so soon as we shall receive some further relations which we have reason shortly to expect.

The receipts at the treasury during the year ending on the 30th day of September last have exceeded the sum of thirteen millions of dollars which, with not quite five millions in the treasury at the beginning of the year, have enabled us, after meeting other demands, to pay nearly two millions of the debt contracted under the British treaty and convention, upwards of four millions of principal of the public debt, and four millions of interest. These payments, with those which had been made in three years and a half preceding, have extinguished of the funded debt nearly eighteen millions of principal.

Congress, by their act of November 10, 1803, authorised us to borrow 11,750,000 dollars towards meeting the claims of our citizens assumed by the convention with France.

We have not however made use of this authority: because the sum of four millions and a half, which remained in the treasury on the same 30th day of September last, with the receipts which we may calculate on for the ensuing year, besides paying the annual sum of eight millions of dollars, appropriated to the funded debt, and meeting all the current demands which may be expected, will enable us to pay the whole sum of three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, assumed by the French convention, and still leave us a surplus of nearly a million of dollars at our free disposal. Should you concur in the provisions of arms and armed vessels recommended by the circumstances of the times, this surplus will furnish the means of doing so.

On this first occasion of addressing Congress since, by the choice of my constituents, I have entered on a second term of administration, I embrace the opportunity to give this public assurance that I will exert my best endeavors to administer faithfully the Executive Department, and will zealously co-operate with you in any measure which may tend to secure the liberty, property, and personal safety of our fellow-citizens, and to consolidate the republican forms and principles of our Government.

In the course of your session you shall receive all the aid which I can give you for the dispatch of the public business, and all the information necessary for your deliberations of which the interests of our own country, and the confidence reposed in us by others, will admit a communication.

TH: JEFFERSON.

DECEMBER 3d, 1805.

I wish to employ a Man

To manage a small Farm at the mouth of Hunting-Creek, near Alexandria. A person capable of conducting a large garden would be preferred.

James Craik.

December 3. 10w4w

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Subscribers stable on Friday morning last a light BAY HORSE, 4 years old, about 12 hands high, lately shad all round, mane hogged, and tail docked, four black hoofs, and a large belly. He was about ten days since bought of Mr. *Joseph Gowan*, living near the four mile run. Whoever delivers the said horse to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expences.

ISAAC ENTWISTLE.

December 2. 3taw

N. B. wanted from 10 to 1500 bushels of good clean barley, for which a generous price will be given.

SALT.

2000 *bushels fine Liverpool SALT*,

JUST ARRIVED,

And for sale from on board the brig President, by

JOHN TUCKER,

Who has on hand,

20 bbls. New-York prime PORK

30 do. POTATOES

50 hhds. Muscovado SUGAR

100 bbls. do. do.

30 do. choice HERRINGS

A few bags COFFEE

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin } TEAS

2 pipes old Cognac BRANDY, &c.

N. B. Cash given for FLAXSEED.

November 15. 8w

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2

His excellency *Soliman Melemelli*, Ambassador of his highness the dey of Tunis, arr'd at this city in the Congress frigate on Friday last, and on Saturday morning landed at the Navy Yard. On his leaving the ship she fired a salute, and on his approach to the marine barracks, he was received with military honors by the marine corps under the command of Col. Wharton. Hence he proceeded with his two Turkish secretaries and two black domestics to the house provided for him on the Capitol Hill. After remaining there about an hour, he went with his attendants to the department of state, and had an audience of the secretary.

We understand that on this day he will be presented to the president.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, December 4.

Copy of a letter to the Editor of the Baltimore American, dated

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 30, 1805.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill, entitled an act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter, change and abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government which relate to the general court and court of appeals. Upon the question being put, shall the bill pass? the yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE—Messieurs Holland, R. Mackall, B. Mackall, Somerville, Bruce, Tomlinson, Crefap, Rixer, Bowles, Smith, Ringgold, Yates, Hawkins, Waters, Cocke, Kuhn, Ellicot, Stephen, Montgomery, Strut, Forwood, Ayres, Henderson, Maffit, Porter, Cox, Holbrook, Turpin, Jump, Bayard, Sturgiss, Prideaux, Duer, Ennalls, Smoot, Harryman, Lemmon, Nicholson, Blake, Sudler, Cleaves, Bishop.—42.

NEGATIVE.—Messieurs Neale, Plater, Hebb, Leigh, Stuart, M'Pherson, Parnham, Chapman, Van Horn, Contee, Callis, Hall, Higgins, Merriken, Dorsey, Mercer, Shaaf, Muir, Ogden, Carroll, Selby, Watts, Linthicum, Scott, Gale, Hanson, Hurr, Loyd, Denny, Dickinson, Spencer, Ward, Frazier, Jackson, Cottman, Hyland, Bayly.—37.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER.

It is impossible for any person who pretends to any regard for the public good, to be exempt from extreme solicitude at the present juncture. Among other causes for anxiety, the relations of the United States with Great Britain are of the first consideration, and merit our serious reflection; it is those which we propose to notice at present.

We believe that there is no person who can charge this paper with being the apologist for the aggressions we have experienced from Great-Britain. On the contrary we have noticed them as often as occasions have occurred, and in terms correspondent with the indignation which we felt. We have persuaded ourselves that our government would make such representations to that of Great Britain, as would remedy if not wholly, in part, the evils which we complain of with justice. For neutrals to be exempted from all inconveniencies and interruptions to their commerce, is calculating upon what never did, nor never will happen. We may perhaps imagine that we are the only neutral nation who suffer, but in this we are mistaken. The flags of Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, and other neutrals, are equally or more harrassed. It is very far from being our intention to justify one aggression by another. But we mean to shew, that all neutrals have the same cause of complaint which we have. Nor is it always that the neutral so regulates his conduct as to leave no cause of complaint on the part of the belligerent. Are we prepared on our parts to say, that the conduct of our citizens is upon all occasions correct? Will any one undertake to say that belligerent property is not frequently, very frequently covered by our citizens? How this evil is to be remedied we cannot undertake to say. We will proceed to the immediate object of the remarks.

In many of the papers, who are supposed most in the confidence of the administration, we have remarked within a few weeks an uncommon degree of invective against Great Britain. French and Spanish aggressions are buried in profound silence, and if only those papers were published, it would be presumed that Great Britain alone was the only nation against whom we had any cause of complaint. The injustice of the Spanish government in refusing to fulfil her solemn engagements, the countenance which the French government affords to the injustice of Spain, the piracies of both nations, and the murder of our citizens, are all consigned to oblivion, in order that the whole national indignation may be collected and turned against Great Britain. The most violent, the most immoral, and we do think the most impolitic measures are recommended. In some of those which we have seen recommended, more zeal than discretion is discoverable.

Among the measures which claim attention is that of *sequestration*. Without expressing the abhorence which the bare mention of such a measure excites, it would be well to examine, how far it could be justified as a measure of policy, and to ascertain what would be the probable result of such a policy. It is presumed that no one is so chimerical, as to suppose that such a measure would not be retaliated, by all the means which Great Britain could use. Those who talk of sequestration appear to consider things as they *were* and not as they *are*. The time has been when a sequestration of debts, would have been a measure operating against that country only. This was at a time when we depended upon British capitals only. Since that time, the United States have become opulent, her citizens do not depend upon British capital, the numerous banking establishments, the increased and increasing industry and enterprize of our citizens, favoured by the late and present war, have changed the relative situation of Great Britain and the United States. We are not less independent of her commercially, than we are politically. It is very true that our merchants do derive great *facilities* from British capitals, but those *facilities* cannot be considered as debts, for they are made on property placed under the immediate orders and subject to the controul of the British merchant. It is well worth a calculation to ascertain the amount of property which is daily passing to Europe under these circumstances, and then to consider the result, if Great Britain was to retaliate. The result would be that the property would fall into the hands of the British merchant and the facilities be denied, or in mercantile language the bills drawn upon the property would be returned. We think every man must perceive the evident distinction between advances made on property, and debts contracted upon the personal responsibility of the debtor; it is chiefly in the former way that the citizens of the United States are aided by British capitals.

Extensive credits for goods imported directly from Britain are not so common as heretofore, and it is not unusual for the dry good merchant to remit for the half and sometimes for the whole of his goods before they are shipped. Those who are independent, find their account in this mode, as the very large discounts which they are allowed for prompt payment, form a handsome profit.

Again from the great increase of capital in the United States, and from Britain being at war and they at peace, we have at all times in their ports, and on the way to them, many hundred sail of vessels, all of which would be lost. Again we have at all time an immense property afloat and unprotected in the East and West Indies, and in Europe, one third or the half of which would be lost.

What then can we promise ourselves by a sequestration, when we have more to lose than to gain? We can see nothing which such a measure would produce, except national disgrace and individual ruin.

Another favourite measure is *non-intercourse*, by which means, we are to starve the manufacturerers in Europe and the colonies in the West-Indies. If men will reject the experience of the past, and the probability of the future, it is in vain to contend. Were we not seven years at war with Britain? her colonies were not starved nor her manufacturers ruined. This like the other measure would do the greatest injury to us. Our produce would find its way to neutral islands, from whence it would be carried to British islands, and the British manufacturers, and the productions of the islands, would find their way here by the same means. The effect would be as operating on the islands, that our produce would reach them at an increased price. Our produce would depend for its value on the enterprize of foreigners, the freights of our productions would be transferred to others, and the industry and enterprise of our merchants suspended.

The effect of measures that are circalculated to destroy confidence, between the merchants of Britain and the United States, will be appreciated by every man of experience and observation. The price of our produce is kept up by two circumstances, and it is doubtful which have the greatest operation. The aid which the banks in this country afford, and the facilities given by British merchants. From these two circumstacces the American merchants are enabled to indulge a spirit of enterprize, frequently ruinious to his own fortune, but nevertheless highly advantageous to the agricultural interests of our country. For the truth and information of these positions we appeal to the information and understanding of every man who has knowledge of commercial affairs. The more we examine these measures the more, readily we shall be persuaded that their operation would be more injurious to the true interests of this country, than embarrassing to G. Britain.

That we have just ground for complaint against Great Britain is not denied, but we have also cause of complaint against France and Spain, let us then adopt measures that will shew that we are not inclined to endure every species of injustice and injury from the two latter, while against the other we are ready to ruin ourselves to gratify our resentmen.

The United States have not found Great Britain unwilling to enter into explanations upon points in dispute between the two countries, nor is it presumed that she will be so now. With France and Spain we have negociated under the most humiliating circumstances, why is our national dignity to be directed against Great Britain only?

There is no distinction against declaring war and adopting measures which must inevitably produce war. War to the United States is an evil that must be deplored, but a war with Great Britain must produce distress, public and private that is incalculable in extent.

An embargo is spoken of and may be tried as an expedient, but those who remember the success of that laid in one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, will not be sanguine.——The administration of that time favoured that measure, with which dispatching a special envoy to G. Britain, was the best policy that could have been adopted under existing circumstances. Our merchants would had time to get their property home, in case the negociation had failed. Before however the result of these negociations could be known, the embargo was raised.

If any one wishes to know who were the most forward in wishing to raise it, let him consult the journals & proceedings of congress, and he will find that the men who were most violent against Great Britain, were the first to sink under the operation of a measure directed against that nation. An embargo for the reasons that operated on the former occasion, does appear to be a measure of sounder policy than any thing that has been proposed, and has also this advantage, that it will be directed equally against all nations.

We have intruded our opinions further than we at first intended, though by no means to the extent which the subject merits, and we shall be happy if we should be the humble means of inviting attention to the subject, from those whose talents and information, better enable them to discuss the important interests of our country.

From the EVENING POST.

THE MATRIMONIAL CREED.

(From the Book de Oddities.)

Whosoever will be married, before all things it is necessary that he hold the Conjugal Faith, which faith is this:

There are two rational beings created, both equal, and yet the one superior to the other; and the inferior shall bear rule over the superior;—which, except every man do keep whole and undefiled, without doubt he shall be scolded at everlastingly.

The man is superior to the woman, and the woman is inferior to the man; yet both are equal, and the woman shall govern the man.

The woman is commanded to obey the man, and the man ought to obey the woman—and yet there are not two obedients, but one obedient.

For there is one dominion *nominal* of the husband, and another dominion *real* of the wife.

And yet there are not two dominions, but one dominion.

For, like as we are compelled by the conjugal verity to acknowledge, that wives must submit themselves to their husbands, and be subject to them in all things,—so are we forbidden by the conjugal faith, to say that they should be in any wise influenced by their wills, or pay any regard to their commands.

The man was not created for the woman, but the woman for the man; yet the man shall be the slave of the woman, and the woman the tyrant of the man: So that in all things as afore. said, the subjection of the superior to the inferior is to be believed.

He, therefore, that *will* be married, must thus think of the woman and the man.

Furthermore, it is necessary to *submissive* matrimony, that he also believe rightly the infallibility of the wife:

For the right faith is, that we believe and *confess*, that the wife is fallible and infallible: Perfectly fallible, and perfectly infallible; of an erring soul, and unerring mind subsisting. Fallible, as touching her human nature, and infallible as touching her female sex.

Who, although she be fallible and infallible, yet she is not two but one woman, who submitted to lawful marriage, to acquire unavailableness, and *promised religiously* to obey, when her determination was already taken to rule.

This is the Conjugal Faith, which, except a man believe, he cannot enter the state of matrimony.

District of Columbia--TO WIT.

Lewis O'Brian, Libellant, vs. The brig Union, &c. and William Ramsay, administrator of W. R. Wilson and Richard Smith, master, Respondents. } Libel in Rem.

In pursuance to an order and decree of the honorable the District court of the District of Columbia, made in the above case, I shall on Monday the 9th of this month at four o'clock in the evening, at Gilpin's wharf, expose to sale at public auction, the above mentioned brig Union, her rigging, tackel, apparel and furniture.

The purchasers will be allowed two, four, and six months credit, on giving such notes and indorsements, as will be approved of by John G. Ladd.

L. SUMMERS, D. M
For Daniel C. Brent, M. D. C.

Marshal's Office, Alexandria, December 4. dtf

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Mr. GENERES,

HAS the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria, that he will teach the French language grammatically, at his house, in Prince street. The terms of tuition will be made known by applying to him. He will attend also in private families.

November 28 co3t

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers intending shortly to remove from Alexandria, are desirous of disposing of that valuable WAREHOUSE, at the corner of King and Patrick streets, opposite *Davey* and *Mills's*. Those who wish to purchase will please apply to the subscribers.

R. & W. P. Richardson.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who have claims against the subscribers are requested to bring in their accounts, and all who are indebted will be pleased to prepare for settlement.

R. & W. P. RICHARDSON.

November 8. co

N. B. A few Shares in the Bank of Potomac for sale.

CHARLES BENNETT,

Has imported in the Jane, capt Colley, arrived at NORFOLK—

Kidderminster Carpets and Carpeting,
Stair case Carpeting,
One bale Kerseys and Halfthicks,
Coatings and superfine cloths of a superior quality

☞ The above goods are expected by the first packet from Norfolk.

Via Phil. he has recd. & opened for sale,—

Black and other colours Chambray Muslins,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens,
Carlisle shirting Checks,
Russia Sheeting and Drills,
Cream a la Morlaix and German Dowlas,
Ticklenburgs White and Brown,
Nuns and Coloured Threads,
Imperial Tea, &c. &c.

Gundry's best Shad and Herring Twine,
Shoe Thread &c. &c.

Nov. 13 d1w,3t1w,2t1w.

Pursuant to the Decree of the Honorable A. C. HANSON *Chancellor of Maryland I will attend at the House of* JOHN CADBY *in the town of Alexandria, on the 6th day of next month at 10 o'clock in the morning, to dispose of at* PRIVATE SALE,

A certain Tract of LAND,

Lying in Charles county, state of Maryland, containing about 500 acres; and one other TRACT lying in the county of Montgomery, containing 510 acres in the same state, both were tracts belonging to the estate of General *George Washington, deceased.* The terms of sale will be twelve months credit, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by a bond and approved sureties.

Bush. Washington, Trustee.

November 12 law4w

TO RENT,

ONE neat three-story Brick House, on Prince-street, nearly opposite the post office. Possession will be given the 5th December next.

1 two story Brick House, on King-street, next door to J. and M. Scholfield's.

1 two story Frame House, on King-street, nearly opposite to Isaac Gibson's store. One other on St. Asaph street, next door to Mr. Few's office—and two small houses on the wharf adjoining my lumber yard.

Thomas Preston.

November 25. co3t

N. B. I do again request those persons that have my Conche and other Plates, and Price-Book, to bring them home. T. P.

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Girl from 12 to 14 years of age—*Apply to the* PRINTER.

Nov. 12

m its source to near its navigation of that river ed forever safe to our citi d settling on its extensive rchase from the Creeks to me past particulary inter to of Georgia.

ties which have been mentitted to both houses of Conise of their respective functi

on their way to the seat of various nations of Indians in uri and other parts beyond the arged with the assurances of their e new relations in which they of their dispositions to cultiriendship, and their desire to rcial intercourse with us. A es in exploring the principal try, and of the information re erto obtained, will be commuwe shall receive some further have reason shortly to expect the treasury during the year h day of September last have of thirteen millions of dollars ite five millions in the treasof the year, have enabled us, demands, to pay nearly two contracted under the British on, upwards of four millions of lic debt, and four millions of ayments, with those which hree years and a half preced ed of the funded debt nearly principal.

ir act of November 10, 1803, orrow 11,750,000 dollars to claims of our citizens assumed with France.

yer made use of this authori n of four millions and a half, he treasury on the same 30th last, with the receipts which for the ensuing year, besides sum of eight millions of dol the funded debt, and meetdemands which may be exus to pay the whole sum of hundred and fifty thousand the French convention, and plus of nearly a million of disposal. Should you concur arms and armed vessels re circumstances of the times, the means of doing so.

asion of addressing Congress of my constituents, I have d term of administration, I unity to give this public aexert my best endeavors to the Executive Department, co-operate with you in any tend to secure the liberty, al safety of our fellow-citidate the republican forms Government.

our session you shall receive an give you for the dispatch s, and all the information liberations of which the incountry, and the confidence rs, will admit a communi.

: JEFFERSON.

805.

mploy a Man

all Farm at the mouth of Alexandria. A person can large garden would be pre.

James Craik.

10w4w

lars Reward.

om the Subscribers stable on ft a light BAY HORSE, 2 hands high, lately shod ed, and tail docked, four ge belly. He was about of Mr. *Joseph Gowan*, le run. Whoever delivers bscriber, shall receive the asonable expences.

AAC ENTWISTLE.

3taw

n to to 1500 bushels of which a generous price

L T.

Liverpool SALT,

RRIVED,

ard the brig President, by

JOHN TUCKER,

on hand,

ck prime PORK

POTATOES

SUGAR

do.

RINGS

EAS

RANDY, &c.

or FLAXSEED.

co

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of *Abram Hewes*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 22d day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 22d day of November, 1805.

RACHEL HEWES, Adm'x.
GEORGE DRINKER, PHINEAS JANNEY, } Adm'rs.

November 23. 2aw4w

FOR SALE,

THAT well known, valuable and highly improved FARM, whereon the subscriber resides, called SALISBURY; situate on the Main Road leading from Alexandria to Winchester, about twenty five miles from the former, and the same distance from Georgetown and the city of Washington.

This Farm contains 1,600 acres of LAND, one third of which is in Wood, the residue enclosed and in good order for farming or grazing upon an extensive scale. There is now about 40 acres of Timothy meadow made, and in prime order, and 100 more might be easily made upon a soil admirably adapted to grass.—The Land generally produces corn, wheat and obacco well, but as a Grazing Farm, it is perhaps exceeded by none on the East side of the Blue Ridge.

The improvements are such as would accommodate a Gentleman Farmer or Grazier, with a large family—consisting of a well built Mansion House, with a dining room, drawing room and eight chambers, closets, cellars, &c. Kitchen, Servants Hall, Smoke house, Dairy, Ice house, Overseers house, Poultry houses, a good well of Water, Stables sufficient to contain 30 or 40 Horses, a Corn house, large Barn, &c. &c. all of which at a small expense might be put into complete order. There is also upon the Farm extensive Orchards of Apples, and Peaches of the best kinds of Fruit.

The Subscriber intending to remove to the State of Tennessee, is induced to offer for Sale this Valuable Property, for which on receiving one third of the purchase money in hand, he will make the payment of the balance convenient o the purchaser.

Charles I. Love.

November 18. 2aw7§

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING 1425 acres, on the Ohio river, in Mason county, situated about an equal distance from the Little and Great Kanhaways. The late general George Washington in his will, when mentioning this, together with several other tracts devised to his relatives, says "these several tracts of land are of the first quality on the Ohio river, where they are situated, being almost, if not altogether, river bottoms." It is deemed unnecessary to be more particular respecting the quality of the land, as it is presumed no one will be disposed to purchase without making further enquiry or seeing it. I will receive in payment one third cash, and the remainder in Goods if more agreeable to the purchaser. The Land will be shewn by Mr. *Robert McKee*, Surveyor of the above mentioned county, and the terms of Sale made known by application to *Nic. Fitzhugh, Esq.* in Alexandria, or the subscriber in King George County.

Burditt Ashton, Jun.

November 18. taw3t

FINAL DIVIDEND.

THE Commissioners in a commission of bankrupt awarded and issued forth against *John Gill*, of Baltimore, merchant, intend to meet on the sixteenth day of December next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of John Caldwell, Esquire, No. 18, North Calvert street, in the city of Baltimore in order to make a final Dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of said dividend;—and all claims not then proved will be disallowed.

JAMES H. HOOE, WM. MAC CREERY } *Assignees.*

Nov. 15. (28) d16t

Just Published,
And for Sale by Cottom & Stewart,

A Key to Mystery of Iniquity

OR AN

Address to Men of Candor and lovers of Truth.

By JOHN WEST,
Of Fairfax County.

This work contains a compendium ecclesiastical history, accompanied with the author's reflections; proving *modern episcopacy* to be spurious, and human legislation in the Church to be usurpation, &c. &c.

May 2.

Valuable Lands and Negroes FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desirous of disposing of his distant property, so as to bring his affairs more within his reach and management, offers for sale the following lands and negroes, at prices so reduced as to claim the attention of persons wishing to invest money in such property, viz.

CHATHAM, that elegant and highly improved seat on the banks of the Rappahannock River, directly opposite the town of Fredericksburg, containing about eleven hundred acres, four hundred of which are in wood, and valuable timber, the rest in cultivation, and pleasure grounds—The land in tillage is level, a considerable part of it has been highly manured, and the whole of it well adapted to the culture of grass, small grain, and Indian corn, as the crop now growing will attest. The house and offices are of brick, and on a large and handsome scale, with a garden in front containing four acres, laid off with taste and well planted with the choicest fruit trees, now in full bearing, and ornamented with forest trees and shrubs of almost every description.——There is on the estate adjoining the river, a grist-mill built of free stone, containing the modern machinery and two pair of stones, one of them French Burrs—It commands a large country custom, is well situated for merchant business, and has rented for five hundred dollars per annum exclusive of all the grain of the farm hopper free, which is equal to three hundred dollars more.—There are all necessary out houses, for either convenience or luxury, such as ice-house, spring-house, barn, stable, offices, &c. &c. With all these advantages and expensive improvements, this property is offered at a price which the *lands alone* ought to command. There are also some valuable fisheries, and quarries of free stone on this estate.

Also, a tract of land generally called Clark's, about two miles below Chatham, on the north bank of the Rappahannock river, and within view of the town of Fredericksburgh, containing upwards of four hundred acres. About one hundred and twenty acres of this tract is Rappahannock River bottom in cultivation, and is well adapted to Indian corn, small grain, &c. the residue is in wood, surrounding a height, which furnishes a beautiful scite for building.

Also, a tract of land in Stafford county, adjoining Stafford court house, containing upwards of twelve hundred acres. This is good farming land, and has several tenants on it.

Also, a tract of land in Westmoreland and Richmond counties, containing upwards of two thousand acres, on which there are also several tenants. These two last mentioned tracts of land will be sold in small tenements, or in entire tracts, as may best suit the wishes of purchasers.

Also, a tract of land called Boyd's Hole, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, on the banks of the Potomac, in King George county, on which there are a comfortable dwelling house, store and tobacco inspection ware house. Few situations combine more advantages, it being an excellent stand for a store, ferry and tavern, the two first of which are at present kept there. The houses have lately been put in good repair, and the *buildings alone* will rent for three hundred dollars a year. The land is good in quality, and the situation abounds in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

Also, a valuable scite for a Mill, with 50 acres of Land adjoining, in King George county, and not far distant from the last mentioned tract. There has been a mill here for many years which has lately gone to decay, the dam is substantial and entire, and the situation for a country mill not equalled in that neighborhood, commanding a very extensive custom; the land is covered with cedar, which alone renders it very valuable.

Also, several Lots and Houses in the town of Fredericksburgh.

Likewise, about *two hundred and thirty NEGROES*, of different ages, sizes and description. A sale of them by families will be preferred; to effect this they will be offered at a reduced price. As a part of these Negroes are at present attached to the Chatham estate, the purchaser of that property may be accommodated with any number of them, as well as stock of every description.

Back Stock of any of the Banks in Virginia, Maryland, or the district of Columbia, will be received in payment for any part of this property at a fair price, and bargains will be given, as the subscriber unable to attend to property so distant, is anxious to convert it into stock.

He will also *rent* a number of FARMS on his Ravensworth estate, containing from 2 to 400 acres each, on encouraging terms, to good farmers. They lay from eight to ten miles distant from Alexandria, George-Town, and the City of Washington, and convenient to the turnpike road now building from Alexandria to the upper country.

William Fitzhugh.

October 10. 2aw

TO LET,

A CONVENIENT two-story Brick Dwelling HOUSE, situate on the corner of *Duke & St. Asaph street*, lately occupied by RICHARD VEITCH—Apply to

THOMAS CLAGGETT

November 12. co

FOR SALE,

A valuable NEGRO MAN,

About 35 years of age. Apply to the Printer.

November 29. co

JOHN WATTS,

Fairfax-street, opposite Mr. JOHN JANNEY's, has received via Baltimore,

A Handsome assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Which he will sell low for cash, or on short credit, to punctual customers.

Superfine Cloths and Cassimers,
Wimor Velveteen,
Patent Cord and Patent Cord Waistcoating,
Fancy Moleskins and Florentines,
Silk Plush and Velvets,
Sewing Silk, Twist and Thread,
Lane and Dragoona Mull Cloaks,
Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose,
Do. do. do. Gloves,
Do. do, Spun do.
Do. York Fan and Doe-skin do.
Ladies' White and Black Hose,
Do. Extra long Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Do. do. Wash Leather & Riding Gloves
Sattins, Lutestrings and Persians,
Lutestring and Sattin Ribbons,
Laces and Edgings,
London Hats.
Rose and Duffil Blankets,
Silk Rugs and Caddows,
Carpets and Carpeting,
German Osnaburgs,
Bowlasses and Bedticking,
Silk and Cotton Suspenders,
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas,
Clover Seed and Seine Twine, &c. &c.

Oct. 21 eod.

KENTUCKY LANDS.

The Subscriber has FOR SALE,

53,500 ACRES of Land in Harden county, Kentucky, binding for 20 miles on the western shore of Knolelinn, and lying about 25 miles from Harden court house. Knolelinn is navigable from the land into Green river, and is the best fish stream in Kentucky.

This land, though near the Barrens, is well wooded, and remarkably well watered. The outlines include 70,000 acres, but there are 16 or 17,000 acres of elder surveys within the lines, which are accurately laid down by actual survey made three years ago, for the purpose of ascertaining interferences. There is no land in Kentucky more free from dispute than the quantity offered for sale. On these elder surveys there are two mills and many families, and on the subscribers land there are about a dozen families, desirous of buying their settlements, and he has reason to believe 100 families more would have purchased and settled on the land in the present year, had it suited his affairs to have sold out in single parcels; that part of the country possessing health, and many local advantages, and being near the centre of the state.

Samuel Turner of this town, knows this land well, and will take the trouble to give a just description of its quality, to those who may desire it.

This land, if applied for prior to the 20th December, will be sold at 50 cents per acre, on bond with interest, payable in 1, 2, 3 & 4 years. If the bonds be satisfactorily secured, unquestionable title will at once be given for the land.

BEN. STODDERT.

George-Town, November 15 co4w

COUNTY of ALEXANDRIA.

NOVEMBER 16, 1805.

WAS taken up and committed to the jail of this county, a Negro Lad who calls himself MOSES. He says he was born of a free woman in Bladensburg, State of Maryland, and was sold at the sale of a Mr. Ross, of Bladensburg, to a Mr. Smith and a Mr. Green of New Orleans, and that he was persuaded to leave there by a Mr. Marshall, on pretence of getting him his freedom, and was brought to New York, and from there was sent to Alexandria, in the care of a Mr. Spencer, until the arrival of Mr. Marshall, who pretended to be his master, and left him in the care of Mr. John Gadsby, of Alexandria.—The owner, if he has any, is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

J. Campbell, Jailor.

November 22. taw3m

☞ This Mr. Marshall drew a draft on the Honorable John Marshall, Chief Judge of the United States, which was protested as a forgery, it was in favor of some gentlemen in New York.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY on or about the 12th instant, from the plantation of *Dower Bell*, in Loudoun county, a Mulatto Man named WILLIS; about 23 years old, five feet ten inches high; he took with him a white and brown shirt, old fur hat, nankeen pantaloons, a pair of old velvet do. linen trowsers, stripped dimithy jacket, and stripped blanket. Said fellow was raised near Aquia, whence I some time ago purchased him of captain *Harrison*; it is supposed said fellow has a pass and will attempt to pass as a free man. I will give the above reward for apprehending said Negro in any jail, so that I get him again, if taken out of the state of Virginia, or *Fifteen Dollars* if in this state, and reasonable charges paid for bringing him home. All masters of vessels and others are forwarned against harbouring or hiring said Negro, at their peril.

Walter S. Belt.

Aquia, Sept. 28. (Oct. 3) 2awtf

CASH,

Will be given for well secured *Ground Rents*—Application to be made to the PRINTER.

November 8. col2t

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES.*

Just received direct from the Patentees, and for *SALE BY*

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superceded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, speak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dysenteries, Billious Cholic, Costiveness, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of direction, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Billious Pills, or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and the use of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headaces, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentries, diarehoeas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; *Or Cough Drops,*

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the *lungs*. Its merits stands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handsome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof viels, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogsheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 27. 2aw

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.